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February 23, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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in the front rank of magazines where it belongs.

For details about CASH PREMIUMS see page 258.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

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Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of *The Woman Citizen* is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

February 23, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 13

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

February 23, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Senators and the Moment

THE vindication of American democracy rests for the moment with the United States Senators. Step by step everybody else has done his or her part. Education and agitation have had their perfect work with the public of America; the American press has given its incomparable support; the House has acted; the National Democratic Executive Committee has urged the Senate to act; the Republican National Committee has endorsed the overwhelmingly affirmative vote for the amendment by the House Republicans. The country waits.

The delay on the Senate vote must not, however, be charged to unfriendliness to the measure in the Senate. A combination of circumstances—notably the attack on the Administration and the absence of certain suffrage Senators—has made it advisable to defer the vote, the date of which may be set before this is read.

It is foreign to the policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to give out polls in advance, but no such embargo is laid on prediction, and we predict that the vote will be favorable. If it were not that the antis would accuse us of being masculine, we should be willing to bet on it. Rather than be masculine we restrict ourselves to laying a wager, in ladylike accents, that the Senate will pass the amendment.

And soon!

A Composite Vote

THE big vote of 274 for woman suffrage in the United States House of Representatives was made up mostly of Republicans and Democrats, with five votes from the representatives of the minority parties, classed in the press reports as "miscellaneous." Owing to the large proportion of votes required to submit an amendment (two-thirds), if Speaker Clark had not been prepared to give his casting vote for it in case of need, the change of one vote would have defeated it. As the solitary Socialist member cast his vote for it, we should not be surprised to find the anti-suffragists claiming that it was "carried by the Socialist vote." They have made this claim in regard to New York City, and the fallacy involved is exactly the same.

If the one Socialist in the House had not voted for the amendment, it would have been lost without Speaker Clark's aid. But if the Democrats who supported it had not voted for it, it would have been defeated much more heavily; and if the Republicans who supported it had not voted for it, the defeat would have been heavier still. It took the votes cast for it from all parties to carry it; and the same was true of New York city.

There the Socialists cast a smaller vote than the Fusionists, and a much smaller vote than the Democrats. The anti-suffragists say that if the Socialist votes cast for suffrage had been subtracted, it would not have carried. This may be true; but it is quite certain that if the Democratic, Republican and Fusion votes cast for it had been subtracted, it would have lost by a huge majority.

The antis have not claimed that the Socialist vote carried suffrage in Congress; that would be a little too "raw"; but they do not hesitate to make that claim about New York City.

Which will seem very laughable when the enfranchised women look back upon it, a few years from now. A. S. B.

Germany's Pinnacle of Morality

IT has not escaped general attention that as Germany has forged forward with her concepts of civilization she has carefully sown the seeds of anti-suffrage to spring up along the fringes of her path of materialistic progress in a flowery tribute to woman as mother and wife and home-maker. So long as the proprietary instincts of the male could be observed, the sacredness of the marriage bond, legal usage, social custom were used on the German woman as at once a fetter and a fetish.

Now come ever and anon out of Germany rumors of an insidious propaganda that aptly reveals the utilitarian nature of the boasted morality that may accompany *kultur* where women are concerned. Germany needs more *kanonen-futter*, men, and more men, to feed to her insatiable militarism. There are not husbands enough to go round, so at one throw woman's monogamic traditions and inhibitions are to be tossed into the discard and she is called on to enter into "secondary marriages" for purposes of re-population. Here is an exposé of the underlying morality of these marriages as set forth by one Carl Hermann Torges:

"The offspring of these lawful secondary marriages bear the name of their mother, and are handed over to the care of the State, unless the mother assumes responsibility for them. They

are to be regarded in every respect as fully equal members of society. The mothers wear a narrow wedding ring as the sign of their patriotism. The secondary marriage can be dissolved as soon as its object has been attained. . . . It rests, therefore, with the women and the clergy, assisted by the State, to determine whether Germany shall be able not only to maintain herself on her present pinnacle of morality, but by her own strength to stand up in the future as in the present."

The complacence with which a masculine mind can thus take upon itself the disposition of women's minds, souls, and bodies on such pinnacles of morality is the most insulting offering held over from an out-lived age. But if the spectacle helps bring home the deep-lying lesson that women must take an active, not a passive, part in the fashioning and interpreting of social and political morality, the insult may not have been offered in vain.

Suffrage Forging Ahead

THE endorsement of the nation-wide suffrage amendment by the National Committees of both the great political parties continues to be the subject of warm rejoicing in suffrage circles. Coming right on the heels of the enfranchisement of women in England and Canada it shows afresh how the cause to-day is sweeping all before it.

In Charles Reade's great novel, "Hard Cash," there is one of the most thrilling descriptions of a sea fight to be found in English literature. A large merchant ship, homeward bound from the Indies, deep laden with cargo, and carrying women and children, is attacked by two pirate craft in the Straits of Gaspar. For a long time it seems to be a battle between the sword-fish and the whale. The pirate vessels are small but nimble and well armed; they sail around and around the merchant ship, sending their shot through and through her; and she can make no effective reply; but her captain pressed forward steadily towards the opening of the Straits:

"The great patient ship ran environed by her foes; one destroyer right in her course, another in her wake, following her with yells of vengeance, and pounding away at her—but no reply.

"Suddenly the yells of the pirates on both sides ceased, and there was a moment of dead silence on the sea. Yet nothing fresh had happened: the pirates to windward, and the pirates to leeward had found out, at one and the same moment, that the merchant captain they had lashed, and bullied, and tortured, was a patient but tremendous man."

He had altered his course to run down one of the pirate vessels whose mainmast had been shot away. By the sheer weight of his huge ship, he sails right over her, crashing her to pieces, and makes his way out into the open sea. The other pirate pursues, and gains for a time; but the wind is rising, and the small craft pitches in the heavy ocean swell, while the great ship rides firm as a rock. The captain of the merchantman, wounded, lies on the deck, watching the chase. At last he sees that the pirate is losing ground. Excitement lends him strength for a moment. He springs to his feet and shouts: "Good-bye, ye Portuguese lubbers! Outfought—outmanoeuvred—and outsailed!"

A sense of exultation akin to his fills the breasts of old suffragists over the double endorsement given by Democrats and Republicans to the national suffrage amendment. For more than half a century the great equal rights movement, freighted with interests most precious to humanity, was assailed with every kind of venomous insult and slander by the two pirate ships, the vicious interests on the one hand and stupid conservatism on the other. But so far as argument was concerned, the anti-suffragists have all along been outfought; ever since Mrs. Catt came to the helm, they have been outmanoeuvred; and now, with the change of weather brought by the great world war, they have been definitely and forever outsailed. Soon all will be over but the shouting.

Nevertheless, the enemy will fight to the last, and the "home folks" should not for a moment relax their pressure upon their U. S. Senators.

A. S. B.

Progress of Women Doctors

THE departure of the Women's Oversea Hospital Unit, backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, calls attention anew to the vast advance which the women's movement has made, not only in suffrage, but in many collateral fields.

It was most appropriate that the Unit should be sent out from the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, opened in 1857 by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a regular medical course and obtain a medical degree (at Geneva, N. Y., in 1849) and also the first woman to be placed upon the medical register in England (in 1859).

To-day the difficulties that she met seem almost incredible. She applied to ten medical colleges before she found one that would admit her. During her course of study, women at her boarding house refused to speak to her, and women passing her on the street held their skirts aside. The early women doctors almost starved, because hardly anyone but the Quakers would employ them.

When the Infirmary was about to be opened by Dr. Elizabeth, with her sister Dr. Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, every effort was made to frighten the eminent men who had consented to serve as trustees:

"They were told that no one would let a house for the purpose; that female doctors would be looked upon with so much suspicion that the police would interfere; that if deaths occurred their death certificates would not be recognized; that they would be resorted to by classes and persons whom it would be an insult to be called upon to deal with; that without men as resident physicians they would not be able to control the patients; that if any accident occurred, the public would blame the trustees for supporting such an undertaking; and finally, that they would never be able to collect money enough for so unpopular an effort."

In Dr. Blackwell's little book, "Pioneer Work for Women" (Everyman's Library), the early trials of the institution and its final success are graphically described. To-day hospitals run by women—mostly by suffragists—are doing admirable work in almost every country affected by the world war; and the Women's Oversea Hospital Unit goes out with the sanction of all the

authorities, and with the blessing even of the conservatives. Truly, the world moves! A. S. B.

Not Because He Was Intelligent

"I VOTE," perorated Hon. Francis M. Scott twenty-five years ago, "not because I am intelligent, not because I am moral; but solely and simply because I am a man."

An Invidious Distinction

NOW that England has granted women the ballot, the non-suffrage states of our Union are the only part of the English-speaking world in which women are still debarred from a vote. Is that a condition of things which is creditable, or which can be allowed to last?

Clearly not. There is neither good sense nor patriotism in spending time and energy in the vain effort to keep water standing at different levels in different parts of the same vase.

A. S. B.

Eligible

MRS. EMMA T. MARTIN, of Atlanta, Georgia, is responsible for the following story of an applicant for citizenship. When he filed his first papers he was asked:

"Do you believe in polygamy?"

"Yes, sir."—Consternation.

"Do you know what it means?"

"Yes, sir. More than one wife."

"Have you more than one wife?"

"Yes, sir. Two."

"Where are they?"

"Why, sir, I live with one and the other is—dead."

Southerners Among the First

THE passage of the nation-wide suffrage amendment through the U. S. Senate seems so imminent that already the women are looking ahead and considering its ratification by the states.

The most sagacious of the suffrage leaders has prophesied that some of the Southern Legislatures will be among the first to ratify. A few years ago that would have seemed a rash prediction. But there has been a wonderful change. Representative organizations of Southern women have been petitioning their U. S. Senators to submit the amendment—in some cases unanimously, in some by overwhelming majorities. When it is submitted, these same influences will work for its ratification.

Southern men have long had a reputation for two marked characteristics—chivalry towards women, and political acumen. Here is a case where both point unmistakably in the same direction. A. S. B.

THE West Cairo, Allen County, Ohio, Farmers Institute has passed strong resolutions calling upon Ohio's United States Senators to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

One-Minute Talks for the F. S. A.

SEX, no more than race or color, should longer be a bar to a participation in the affairs of government.

We cannot get the consent of the governed unless we grant the governed the privilege of the ballot.—*Ocala, Fla., Banner.*

TENNESSEE is another of the southern states that shows constantly increasing sentiment for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Hon. Lee Douglas, United States District Attorney, in the Nashville *Tennessean* is quoted as saying, "Suffrage is a progressive world measure and our country at this time cannot afford to be reactionary. For this reason, if no other, I hope and believe that the Senate will do what the House has done and pass the Amendment, so that it can be submitted to the states for ratification."

"THE present administration has made innumerable calls upon the women as workers in the factories and the fields, and as conservers of the national food supply. Through the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, the Government has made that call more effective. Of course, the women would have rendered patriotic aid during the present crisis, regardless of the fate of their enfranchisement. They always have done their share, they always will. But by declaring itself for suffrage, the Administration has removed a feeling of irritation and discontent, and has thereby rendered American women more capable and more willing to perform those duties so essential to the success of our armies abroad. The nation has strengthened itself from within."—*The Harvard Crimson.*

THE interest shown by the Southern press in the fate of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is widespread and vigorous. Perhaps no Southern paper has given a better exposé of editorial opinion on the states rights argument, as applied to the amendment, than has the *Herald* of Augusta, Georgia. In a recent issue it took occasion to say:

"The question of states rights does not enter into the subject at all. The constitution provides for the passage of such amendments as may seem advisable from time to time. If it is ratified in a given time, two-thirds of the states concurring, it becomes a law, otherwise it is automatically poured back into the jug. Where is the infringement of states rights? The state can surrender a reserved right one time as well as another. The constitution specifies the delegated rights and all others are expressly reserved. We had already surrendered twelve rights as reflected in the twelve amendments which had been passed up to the time of the war.

"It all depends upon whether we want it or whether we don't. If we don't want it, some one will look for an excuse to kill it. Hitherto, the women of Georgia and South Carolina have been opposed to suffrage, as the conditions existing made it distasteful. Gradually these conditions have changed and they may take to it more kindly. Georgia may take the amendment voluntarily, but it won't be long before it will be thrust upon her whether or no."

A National Political Committee Meeting

As Seen by a Woman

THAT the Republican National Committee was strong for woman suffrage and would have taken its action at St. Louis furthering the passage of the amendment by the Senate without the fillip by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, is the opinion of Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, who has just returned from the St. Louis meeting. In their support of the Republican Congressmen who voted for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, she sees the National Republican leaders in the light of fond parents proud of their offspring.

Mrs. Whitney, who is the wife of Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner of New York, occupied the position of representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the St. Louis session. The purpose of her mission was to ask the Committee to go on record again on suffrage and especially on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Being a woman with wide-open eyes, she came back with some pungent personal impressions of the St. Louis meeting. She said the atmosphere of the committee was an interesting one, tense and with lines definitely drawn between conservatives and progressives.

"It was most gratifying," declared Mrs. Whitney, "to see the Republican Committee give such whole-hearted support to the Amendment. They were familiar with the fact that 165 out of 198 Republicans voted for the Amendment in the House on January 10. Some urged that there was no occasion for a new pronouncement on suffrage now. Indeed some claimed that they had no right to do anything which would appear to write a new platform.

"I urged that the vote in the House was a virtual referendum and anything they might now do to confirm it would seem like following a mandate from the Republican Party.

"I HAD talked with men—both progressive and conservative leaders—before going and firmly believed that a resolution in favor of the Amendment would go through. This was confirmed by interviews on my first half day in St. Louis. I do not feel that there was a line drawn between conservatives and progressives on the suffrage question; for even among many conservatives there was a recognition that suffrage is a movement which is spreading not only in the United States of America but all over the world, and an inevitable step in the process of political evolution. I will not deny that there are still left a very few who have no appreciation of the fact that women are human beings with a full complement of mental interests including an interest in political relationships. But men from suffrage states brought a familiarity with the subject, and in addition to these men were those of known progressive leanings whose sympathies were also for suffrage. I am inclined to think Senator Calder of New York had a marked influence. He is well-known as a practical man and his quick acceptance of his position as Senator from a suffrage state must have made an impression upon a few hidebound men who still think of suffrage as belonging either in the West or to the East of the dim future.

"MR. RALPH WILLIAMS, state committeeman from Oregon, was asked to introduce the resolution. Mr. William R. Willcox, former chairman of the National Committee, to whom we applied, had agreed to give us a hearing on Tuesday, the 12th, as soon as the session was called, when all those interested in suffrage—for or against—were to be admitted to the committee meeting.

"When the Woman Suffrage Resolution was reported by the Resolutions Committee there was such an evident desire to pass it that it was passed before the chairman had an opportunity to call for the speakers. After the resolutions report was disposed of and the woman suffrage resolution passed, the supporters and opponents were called upon.

WILL YOU PLEASE SIGN, MR. SENATOR?

This gave the supporters an opportunity to thank the committee and say a few words in behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of hope for further support in ratifying the amendment.

"I confess my sympathies were with the two women who had come there prepared to argue against suffrage. One of them said she saw before her thirty men who had told her the night before that they would vote against a suffrage resolution. Personally I am inclined to think that the speaker who said this had inferred that the gentlemen meant to say they would not vote for it when they were only murmuring polite assents to generalizations made by herself. At any rate surely political judgment ought to have made it clear that it was the temper of the meeting to support anything that showed the National Committee behind the Republicans in Congress in the vote they had given on the Federal Amendment.

"It appeared to me that the attitude of the Committee toward the Congress vote had a good deal of pride in it. They felt very much like proud parents who restrain themselves with difficulty from praising their own offspring. But they were tremendously pleased when any one else spoke of the Republican activity in Congress on woman suffrage. Not one man spoke in disapproval of this vote in Congress.

"AS I have said, I had no doubt from the beginning that the Committee would pass this approving resolution, and personally I do not believe that the passage of some sort of resolution the day before by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee was in any sense the cause of Republican action. I think it did have some effect, mainly this: There were one or two of the members who, fearing the entrance of women into politics, might have made a fight on the floor against the resolution. They would have been overwhelmingly defeated by the friends of suffrage. And it was probably this fight that was saved."

"Did you see much of the political struggle over the chairmanship?" Mrs. Whitney was asked.

"Yes, no one could have been in the building without a decided knowledge of what was going on. Whenever the General or the Executive Committee was not in session, there were group meetings of friends of the respective candidates. And naturally, as I talked with various committeemen about suffrage they were apt to speak of matters with which they were much concerned. Many asked me what I knew of them on the suffrage question."

TO the query, "Do you think suffrage itself was affected by the struggle over the chairmanship?" Mrs. Whitney responded:

"Well, of course, we know Mr. Hays will do all he can for the Federal Amendment and for its ratification. Indeed we are indebted to him for the help he gave us while the matter was pending in the House and I look forward to his further help. The Republican Party is certainly on record and it will not fail us now. Unquestionably the Amendment will go through the Senate very soon. States will begin to rally and New York, I sincerely hope, will be the first to initiate the process whereby our country is to take its place with other enlightened nations in giving women political justice."

St. Louis Has Woman Police Sergeant

A MOVE, which was started late in November by the Joint Conference of Suffrage Leagues of St. Louis, has resulted in the creation of the office of police woman sergeant in the city of St. Louis. In addition, the Board of Police Commissioners have ordered the appointment of ten probationary patrolwomen who will get the same salary as the patrolmen, $75 a month. These women will have the same power as patrolmen, including the right to make arrests and will wear a star but no uniform. The first police women to be appointed, Mrs. Margaret A. H. Healy, Mrs. Mary Gibson, Miss Nellie Quick and Miss Lillian Troy have been in the Police Department

(*Continued on page 257*)

Justice in Nebraska

CHARGING that gross frauds and forgeries were committed in the securing of signatures to the referendum petition that has so far suspended the limited woman suffrage law passed by the last Legislature of Nebraska, a dozen representative Nebraska women filed suits at Lincoln in the district court on February 14 for the purpose of enjoining the Secretary of State from further action thereon.

The frauds are alleged to have consisted of misrepresentations by solicitors of the nature of the petition when presented to voters. These are alleged to have consisted of saying that it was a wet or dry petition; that it was on behalf of full suffrage for women, or that it was authorized by the suffrage association; that thousands of the names signed thereto are the names of aliens, many of whom have never even taken out their first papers; that other thousands are the names of persons not now resident at the places given on the list as their home nor have they at any time, in many instances, ever lived there, or if so, have long since moved away; that thousands of these names are fictitious, as are also their addresses, the latter being, in many instances vacant lots, in parts of the city where the streets do not extend, in cornfields, in railroad yards, viaducts and in some cases in the Missouri River; that in at least five instances the names signed are those of men dead at the time they were sworn, by the circulator, to have signed in his presence; that in violation of the law, boys as young as eight years of age, were hired to circulate the petitions.

It is also charged that thousands of names are rank forgeries, written by circulators, with no apparent effort made to disguise their handwriting and are the names of persons who never existed save in the imagination of the writer. Handwriting experts from various banks have been going through the lists for weeks and are prepared to swear to these forgeries. Detectives have also assisted in the getting of the mass of evidence the women have ready to present the court.

The case will be pushed to a speedy hearing before the four judges of the Lancaster district court. If there appears any one to defend the petition from the onslaught, it is probable the Supreme Court will have the final decision. The women hope to secure that decision in time for them to participate in the spring elections, from which they are now barred by the filing of the referendum.

The principal work of circulating the referendum petitions was done by Omaha men, hired for that purpose. The petition filed by the suffragists lists a number of these as former bartenders, professional signature getters, a professional gambler and sport, several personal employes of Tom Dennison, students, small fry lawyers, etc. Most of the work in counties outside of Douglas was done by one or more of these Omaha circulators, assisted in some cases by ex-saloon keepers or bartenders.

The petition claims that there are not to exceed 15,000 of the 34,000 that are not vulnerable to a legal attack, either as direct forgeries or the result of fraud or technically invalid because part of those on the sheet are forged signatures. Enough withdrawals have been filed with the Secretary of State of names on the referendum petition to bring the total below the legal requirement, and one of the legal points to be decided by the court in this case is whether withdrawals can be made after the referendum has been filed.

Virginia's Dog Day

WEDNESDAY, February 13, was "Dog Day" in the Virginia Legislature. Every dog in Virginia had his day then, and so absorbed in the subject were the legislators that the usual adjournment for luncheon was indefinitely postponed. The wittiest speech of the day—made in favor of the *sheep*—was delivered by Delegate Thomas Lomax Hunter of King George county, representing, in the House of Delegates, the district of Stafford and King George counties. Mr. Hunter spoke next day at State Suffrage Headquarters, Richmond, at the regular meeting of the Richmond League. Introducing Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, second vice-president of the Richmond League, said:

"When we asked for equal suffrage we were told that we would destroy the traditions of Virginia. The speaker this afternoon comes from conservative King George county. His name signifies the essence of traditions. A descendant of Thomas Lomax and Thomas Lungsford, he has the vision to build upon the traditions of Virginia. Besides representing in the Legislature the district of Stafford and King George counties, Mr. Hunter was the first president of the Equal Suffrage League of King George county."

"I AM proud of having been the first president of the Equal Suffrage League of King George county, and I am proud of having been a suffragist ever since I can remember," said Mr. Hunter. "I came out for equal suffrage long before William Jennings Bryan, whom I heard speak on the subject recently in the General Assembly. He referred to the Federal constitutional amendment; I am heartily in favor of that method, to me it seems *the* way, certainly the most direct way, and since both the Democratic and the Republican National Committees, meeting recently, have endorsed this method and agreed to urge its prompt passage by the Senate of the United States, I cannot see how any member of either party can hold out against it. A constitution which can be amended for the negro man should certainly be amended for the white woman. As a loyal Virginian, the traditions of the state are very dear to me, but I deplore Virginia's habit of looking backward—those who look backward only and not forward are in danger of turning to pillars of salt. The argument that some women do not ask for the ballot has no weight with me; if only one woman in the United States wanted suffrage I should work for it for her as her inalienable right.

"WE cannot call this an absolute democracy as long as half the people have no voice in their government. It is an outrageous commentary on Virginia chivalry to see the women of Virginia begging at the doors of the Legislature for their plain rights. Ladies, I wish you had as many political friends as the dogs in Virginia. But I wish to make a prophecy—the dawn is getting red, your rights cannot be longer kept from you. I hope soon to see the women of the Southland on equal political footing with the women of the West."

THE Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, led all other women's organizations of that city in the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates for the month of January and the first week in February, reporting sales amounting to $5,315. Mrs. Milton F. Marcuse is chairman of this branch of the suffrage war service work, with Mrs. S. M. Block as assistant chairman. The Equal Suffrage League of Danville was reported as holding the record for that city.

The wives and daughters of the members of the Virginia Legislature were the honor guests at a reception given in February by the Richmond Suffrage League.

Including Soldier Votes

THE final statement of the New York vote on woman suffrage, as canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers of New York, and prepared for general information, shows the following totals:

City Vote

	No.	Yes.
Bronx	36,346	52,660
Kings	92,315	129,601
New York	89,124	129,412
Richmond	5,224	7,868
Queens	26,794	34,125
	249,803	353,666
City plurality		103,863

Total State Vote

	No.	Yes.
	600,776	703,129
Total state plurality		102,353

Taking a Stand in Dixie

GEORGIA congressmen, who believed they were representing the real sentiment of their state when they voted solidly against the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the House, must have found something to think about in the Federal Amendment Rally and Celebration held at Augusta. It was a large and representative audience that gathered at the Hotel Albion to take part in the celebration held under the auspices of the Augusta Equal Suffrage League. Among the speakers was Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, formerly Commissioner of Corrections of New York city, and now general secretary of the Government Bureaus of Hygiene. She told of the New York campaign and stressed the importance of passing the Federal Amendment. Dr. William E. Vines of the First Baptist Church of Augusta and Dr. John Jenkins of St. John's Methodist Church of that city took a stand in favor of suffrage for women, Dr. Jenkins expressing confidence that the Senate will pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Military and Naval Meet

A GRAND military and naval meet, to be held at Madison Square Garden on afternoons and evenings of March 15 and 16, for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., is announced by Mrs. Elizabeth Ryle Strange, chairman of arrangements. Mrs. Strange also announces the names of distinguished patrons and committee members.

The honorary patrons are:

M. Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France; Sir Frederick W. Black, K. C. B., Vice-Chairman of the British War Mission; Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. Navy.

The following are members of the Acting Committee: Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. William H. Hays, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and chairmen of all working committees.

Mrs. Ogden Reid is also a member of the Central Committee of the Women's Oversea, Hospitals U. S. A., of which Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany is chairman and Mrs. E. R. Strange, financial chairman.

Associated with Mrs. Strange as executive chairman of the Military and Naval Meet Committee is Mrs. Howard W. Beal, vice-chairman, with whom cooperate twelve working committees.

The committees are as follows:

Allied Organizations—Chairman, Mrs. Augustus Thomas.

Boxes—Chairman, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop.

Children's Entertainment—Chairman, Mrs. George D. Pratt; vice-chairman, Mrs. Herbert K. Raynes.

Canteen—Chairman, Mrs. Donn Barber; vice-chairman, Miss Margaret Middleton.

Decoration—A committee from the Architectural League. Chairman, Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge.

Emergency—Chairman, Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker.

Music—Chairman, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter.

Police — Chairman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins.

Programme—Chairman, Mrs. G. Vernon Rogers; vice-chairman, Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll.

Publicity—Chairman, Miss Rose Young.

Tickets—Chairman, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge; vice-chairman, Mrs. Augustus C. Hone.

Ushers—Chairman, Miss Julie Lentilhon; Mrs. Andrian van der Bakhuyzen and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris.

Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, has consented to be treasurer.

The working headquarters of the Military and Naval Meet Committee are at War Service Office, 2008, 303 Fifth Avenue, where Mrs. Strange and her committees expect to be occupied for many strenuous weeks.

"Our goal," says Mrs. Strange, "is the sum of $60,000 needed for the maintenance of our first all-women's hospital unit.

"The French Government, through its high commission, eagerly accepted the opportunity for the service offered to it by the public-spirited and patriotic women who have organized the first hospital unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

Women's Oversea

MISS CAROLYN MOUNTAIN, CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANICIAN, WITH HER WOOLEN HELMET.

SERVING IN THE
From lef
Dr. Mary Lee Edward, D
van Sholly, D

"THE American Red Cross gives the hospital its complete equipment, costing $35,000, as a gift to our ally France.

"The military and naval meet has nothing whatever to do with the suffrage party. It is being run by patriotic women as their bit towards raising the money for the unit which has been adopted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"Preliminary plans for the grand military and naval meet cover splendid programs for both U. S. Army and Navy, about which many announcements will be made during the month.

"All the proceeds will go to maintain the hospital and we shall be very glad to welcome the cooperation of all allied war-work organizations. Many generous gifts of money have already reached us. May this spirit of generosity inspire others to do the same until the desired end is attained."

Helping the Suffragists

A MAN may be opposed to suffrage and yet approve of the work of the suffragists. Texas suffragists have found a recent example of this in Judge Barry Miller. The women of Dallas are raising a fund for the Women's Oversea Hospital Unit, now departing to France, and one of the contributions to their fund came from this prominent Dallas lawyer, who as a member of the Texas Legislature, voted against suffrage. Dallas suffragists take this as a hopeful sign, and hope that Judge Miller may yet be counted among the friends of equal suffrage.

What It Means to Be a St

THE HOSPITAL UNIT, sponsored by the suffragists, has sailed for France. Some idea of what it is sailing into may be gained from a letter received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, from Miss Heloise Meyer, former auditor of the National, now on canteen assignment in France.

Miss Meyer writes: "We are certainly feeling some of the privations of war, living in a room as cold and damp as a tomb; always possessed by a cough that never leaves one; no light at night, a candle or so, and often no water; satisfying our hunger with

NURSES AND
From left to right: Miss Isabel Stevens, head nurse; Mis
Miss Louise Griffith, Miss Thorpe, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss

Hospitals, U. S. A.

MRS. HELEN ISABEL GRIFFITH, PLUMBER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE UNIT.

THE HOSPITAL UNIT
left to right:
, Dr. Alice Gregory, Dr. Anna
, Dr. Olga Polisky

Star in a Suffrage Service Flag

chocolate and sweets we brought from home. Our hours are from 9.30 to 9.30 and often later.

"ON our feet all that time except a few minutes for our meals, such as they are. But it is intensely interesting, and we are learning a great deal. We are allowed to tell nothing and we learn little from the newspapers over here. I have to write how and when I can, often taking days to finish one letter. Please remember me to all the Board that I know and all inquiring friends."

ND NURSES' AIDS **Photographs by Gertrude Brugman**
Miss Rosa Blanche Lanz, Mrs. Helen S. Armstrong, Miss McCaffrey, Miss Shirley Eastham, Miss Jennie Merle McKee, Miss Anna Wilber.

High-hearted Girls

JUST before the Federal Suffrage Amendment went to vote in the House last month Hon. Medill McCormick delivered a speech in the House that was said by some suffragists who heard it to have made more points for woman suffrage than half a dozen suffrage speeches put together might have done. It was a speech on the Problems of Victory—the needs of the armies at the front, the expedients for meeting those needs. From beginning to end the speech held and thrilled the House and the galleries. An extract or two from it will illustrate the skill with which Representative McCormick made the case for women as part and parcel of the case for the world fight for democracy:

"General Pershing told me of a French lady, a nurse, torn by a shell. As he stood by her bed while the commander-in-chief of the French Army pinned upon her breast the Croix de Guerre—the soldiers' war cross, with palms—she whispered to him: 'General Pershing, I am glad that I have been struck, so that you may tell your countrymen that the daughters as well as the sons of France are ready to suffer and, if need be, to die—die for her and for liberty.'

"GIRLS and young women have taken up the tools which the men have laid down. You see them everywhere, those high-hearted girls; in the stables and the shops, as conductors of omnibuses, running elevators, at work on railway trains, as messengers, as porters, as drivers of motor trucks. In France and England 2,000,000 of them are engaged in work for the war, while in England alone this year 200,000 women and girls, volunteers, went out from the cities upon the farms to garner the harvest. Crofters' lassies, daughters of old houses, girls from shops and from sheltered homes, like their brothers in the trenches, are knit together in the new democracy of toil."

The Spirit of Edith Cavell

AN Edith Cavell Memorial Nurse tells in the *Journal of Nursing* what active service means. Through the conservative statement of one too used to a hard and distressing profession to make much of it, you get glimpses of how near many thousands of the non-combatant sex come to the worst hardships of war. "Are you prepared," she asks nurses in training for the field, "to face damp and cold so intense and persistent that some days you will seriously doubt if undressing will be possible? And when this difficulty has been overcome and you have tucked yourself under as many covers as you can stand, you begin to wonder if you will ever be able to get up and dress when the morning comes! Your hot water bag becomes cold in a very short time, your tent walls and bed covers soon are covered with frost, and you are lucky if your discomfort is not made worse by chilblains which are 'punishing' you dreadfully for having covered them up and tried to make them warm. The cold is just as bad in the huts and also in many of the billets, but fortunately you do not have to worry about the patients for their tents and huts are heated by coal stoves and are usually most comfortable.

"By day also, the cold may be so intense that your hands are blue and numb, but the work has to be done and sometimes you will have to check tears of real suffering and do your duty."

This is one detail of the physical strain, which she says cheerfully is "limited by the waking day though hours of sleep are often few." The mental strain "cannot be measured by hours," it is always with you. When thoughts of wounds so horrible that it hardly seems possible for a human being to survive; of families in terrible anxiety "are with you most of your waking hours and many of your sleeping ones you begin to wonder how you can face another day of it."

Joy in France

MISS MARY DEWSON, formerly Legislative Chairman of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is now in France, "doing her bit." She was one of six women chosen out of the whole United States for a particular piece of important service. In a letter to Mrs. Grace A. Johnson, written from somewhere in France, she says:

"We heard of the New York victory on the train up from where we landed, and our little car, jammed with American social workers and the advanced generally, nearly blew off the track with joy."

If the U. S. Senate votes to submit the amendment for nationwide woman suffrage to the States, the news will bring joy to the great majority of the brave women who are now trying to lessen human suffering in Europe.

A. S. B.

In the Unit's Wake

DIRECT connection between the Women's Oversea Hospitals and the *Woman Citizen* will be maintained by means of letters, cablegrams and reports sent back to the Central Committee located at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. From time to time incidents of the work of the unit will be published in these columns so that home friends may know of its welfare.

A Federal Fable

ONCE upon a time a great nation erected a wonderful Tower and called it Political Freedom. Wise men of the nation announced that all persons who entered within the tower would be crowned and become Sovereigns of the Nation. Only those unfit to enter the tower would remain the Subjects of the Nation.

The word passed from man to man and woman to woman until all the people in the nation learned of the wonderful tower. Enticed by the engaging prospect, the entire population marched toward it.

Suddenly across the road two horrid and fear-inspiring beasts appeared, known as Prejudice and Unreason. The people paused affrighted and then men gave combat, for they were equipped with the most adequate weapons yet devised with which to attack these enemies of the human race.

These weapons were Education, Individual Ownership of Property, the Power to Collect and Use Wages, Free Thought, Free Speech, Freedom to Organize—and all these the men used wisely and well throughout the conflict. With every turn of the battle Prejudice shouted to the people: "You are unfit, you are unfit." And the battle waged long and fiercely. The women did what they could and helped greatly, but none, of the weapons with which men fought were permitted to women.

AT length a truce was declared and, after much discussion, the men in a body passed on to receive their crowns of sovereignty within the tower. Thereupon Prejudice and Unreason, triumphantly grinning, resumed their position across the road and blocked the progress of the bewildered women. In insulting tone they shouted to the women: "We have allowed your men to pass by but they consent that they alone are fit to enter the tower and they have pledged themselves to unite with us to prevent your approach to the tower."

Then the women with sad hearts took counsel of each other and said: "We are fit but we must have the weapons with which to fight in order that we may prove ourselves fit." So without weapons they fought to gain weapons. The struggle was long and bitter and a century passed before success crowned their efforts. Then with Education, Property, Wages, Free Thought, Free Speech, Organization, they again approached the dreaded enemy. Lo! so long a time had passed that all the men who had reached the tower and had already been vested with a crown of sovereignty had forgotten how it felt to be opposed by Prejudice and Unreason. So the women battled alone save for the help of a few men who, ashamed of the earlier compact made by the men, came out to join in the unequal struggle. And the women, fighting every step of the way with Prejudice and Unreason, slowly but certainly moved forward.

AND they came to a fork in the road. At the entrance to one way they saw on a sign board, "The State Route" and on another "The Federal Route." The latter was closed by a gigantic impassable barrier on which was emblazoned in gigantic letters—"Go the other way." The other way looked pleasing enough,

so the women marched along the State Route. Many battles were fought and they were proud of their progress, for progress they made, when suddenly and unexpectedly they encountered a new enemy. And then they learned that men, crowned with sovereignty within the Tower of Political Freedom, remembering their compact with Prejudice and Unreason to stay the coming of women into the tower, had spent days and years in finding the means with which to block their progress.

The means they had found was called Constitutional Provisions. No such block had stood in the way of the men when they marched to the Tower of Political Freedom. Yet it was they who had reached the tower and had tasted of the freedom who resolved that no others should share it. Undismayed, the women fought on bravely and valiantly, but because they could not overcome the Constitutional Provisions, they were unable to enter the Tower of Political Freedom.

MANY immortal battles with Constitutional Provisions will pass into the pages of American History. One of these will be known as the Battle of Indiana. Here the Constitutional Provision set up by the men of the state, already in enjoyment of their freedom, formed a barrier absolutely impassable. Still the women fought on. Unreason and Prejudice surrendered and the Legislature of the state wrote passports for the women marching onward. Then came a new Enemy called the Courts, and declared the passports illegal. It was then that the women, hearts filled with bitterness and resentment and the knowledge that the inventions of the men would forever prevent them from passing into the Tower of Freedom along the State Route, took counsel together. And the women vanquished by the same enemy in other states counseled together also.

AT last came the tramp of many feet, as the women from forty-eight states, some victorious and some vanquished, but all with hearts filled with hope and faith and determination, retraced their march over the State Route and turned into the Federal Route, once firmly barred against their suffrage. The barrier of many years ago still stood across the road, but an entrance through it had been made by another army, called Prohibition, and so the women passed through likewise. Unreason and Prejudice hid out of sight and proudly, boldly, happily, the women marched on and entered into the Tower of Political Freedom.

And the women, forgiving men for the wrongs they had done them, and the men, respecting women as they had never respected them before, reunited as two parts of the human race and built together a great nation which reflects continual glory upon the Tower of Political Freedom.

Moral: The passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate.

Women Legislators

EARLY in February opening sessions of provincial parliaments in both British Columbia and Alberta were enlivened by first appearances of women legislators. Premier Brewster said in welcoming Mrs. Ralph Smith, recently elected in a Vancouver by-election to fill the office made vacant by her husband's death, that her election had a special significance and was an historic moment in the life of the Legislature.

A few days earlier Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, member for Claresholm, and Lieutenant Roberta MacAdam, representative of the soldiers at the front, took their seats in the Alberta Legislature. Lieutenant MacAdam has come back from her position as dietitian in Orpington Hospital, England, to attend the parliamentary session.

The women were greeted with an ovation from the men members.

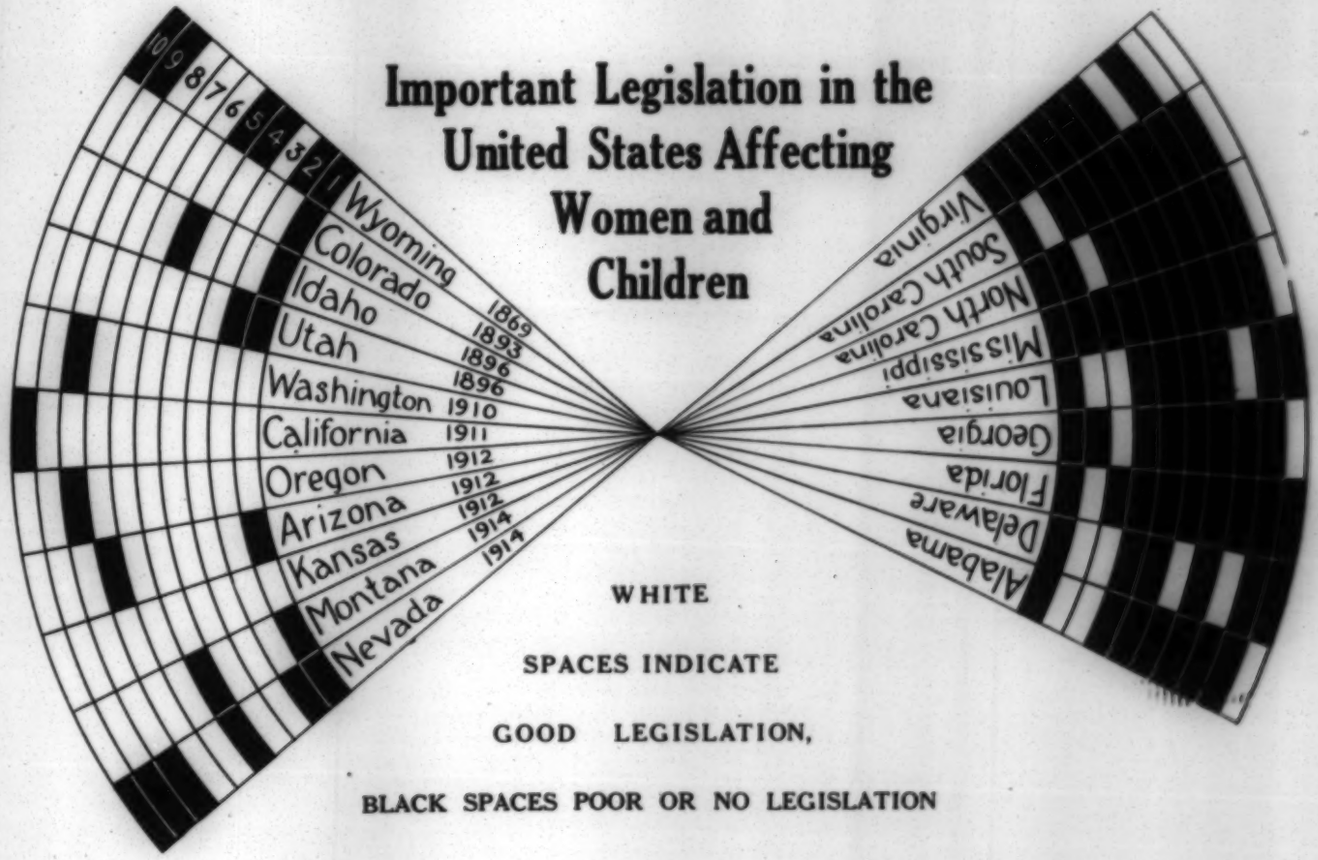
In Connecticut

CONNECTICUT voters and Connecticut's future voters had the opportunity of hearing this month from the lips of four newly enfranchised women of New York—Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. F. Louis Slade and Mrs. Charles Tiffany—the story of how they won the vote in New York state and what they intend to do with it. Two meetings were held under the auspices of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Both meetings were attended by representative men of the state, many of whom had never before heard suffrage speeches.

Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Edge and Mrs. Tiffany were entertained at the Hartford Club in Hartford at luncheon and spoke on different phases of the suffrage work done in New York. The luncheon was followed by a general meeting at which the problems of Connecticut suffragists were discussed and valuable advice was given by the New York guests.

Miss Katharine Ludington presided at the meeting and went with the New York women to New Haven where a meeting of a similar character was held at the Hotel Taft the same evening. Suffragists of the state express the opinion that they have been sent on a new forward course through the inspiration received at these meetings.

Important Legislation in the United States Affecting Women and Children



WHITE

SPACES INDICATE

GOOD LEGISLATION,

BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

States on left are full suffrage states. Their delegations voted solidly for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the House on January 10th.

States on right are anti-suffrage states. Their delegations either voted solidly against the amendment or gave only one or two votes in its favor. Mr. Clark, of Florida, maintained in the House, on January 10, that Florida had as good laws for women and children as any state in the Union. Look at Florida!

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws

3 Compulsory education—State wide

4 Eight or nine hour day for women

5 Minimum wage

6 Mothers' pensions

7 Equal guardianship

8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or unchaste

9 Red light abatement

10 Prohibition

Note: Neither Illinois nor any of the Victory States of 1917 is included as a full suffrage state in chart analysis

A Strange Political Status

WISE CUPID and a stupid nationality law are jointly responsible for the strange political status of many American women as a result of the passage of the suffrage bill by the English Parliament. Marriage to English citizens has automatically barred them from participation in American governmental affairs to which they are entitled by birth and tradition. Meantime Great Britain has endowed them with citizenship in an alien country three thousand miles distant.

Two of the many women who find themselves in possession of the right of citizenship in another country, though they still consider themselves Americans, heart and soul, are Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, head of the data department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. F. I. Fitzgerald, who has given volunteer service to the suffrage cause for several years, both state and national. Both women can cite an ancestry that is closely interwoven with American history, but because they harkened to the call of Cupid and married British subjects residing in New York city, they cannot enjoy the rights of citizenship which they helped to obtain for the women of New York state.

"THE idea of a foreign government giving an American woman, married to a British subject, the right to vote, while her own country continues to deny her the right of citizenship, is not without its element of exasperation," said Mrs. Boyd, in discussing her enfranchisement by the English Parliament. "My whole life and that of my family for generations has been spent in America. Adam Brown, one of my forefathers, a shipbuilder in New York city, built Perry's fleet in the war of 1812, my grandfather helping him in this work. They built the Armstrong, which held the record of having destroyed more British ships than any other American fighter. During the revolutionary war members of my family fought on the American side, and for several generations we have lived here in New York city. Yet, by virtue of a strange law, I am no longer an American citizen in the eyes of the law, because my husband did not complete the process of naturalization on coming to this country.

"One should be permitted to have a choice of citizenship," continued Mrs. Boyd in discussing the position in which she now finds herself as an American woman voter of a foreign country. "If a wife chooses to renounce her citizenship for that of her husband, well and good, but now we have no choice in the matter. The government makes the decision for us without consulting us.

"From the viewpoint of the liberty of the individual a woman's right to retain her nationality is almost more important than suffrage because the present law as it stands interferes with the individual in a very intimate way. An elementary change is needed to do away with the old legal theory that the wife belonged to the husband—the same theory by which in some countries and some states the children belong to the father alone and the wife's property automatically passes to the husband with her person."

SIMILAR views of the injustice of such a ruling are entertained by Mrs. Fitzgerald, another New York woman who cannot vote in her own country because she married a citizen of the British Empire. "It is the height of absurdity to class us with any nation but America. Our traditions, our viewpoints are American to the core. Why should marriage rob us of our nationality, especially at such a time as this? I do not care what country gives me citizenship as long as it is not my own. I certainly would not vote in any country but my own."

"Hundreds of American women," says Mrs. Fitzgerald, "are eagerly looking forward to the day when their American citizenship will be restored to them by an act of Congress. They believe the act of England in extending suffrage to American wives of Englishmen will hasten the day of the repeal of the statute which makes foreign citizens of American women."

One of the many complications which has resulted from this international law which compels a woman to take the citizenship of her husband was experienced by Mrs. Boyd, when she found herself a traveler in Freiburg, Germany, at the beginning of the war. Knowing that the authorities were probably acquainted with every act of her life, Mrs. Boyd determined to take matters in her own hands and stated her case to the police officials of the city, hoping to have shown to her the same courtesy that was then being shown by Germany to Americans. In solemn circle the members of the police grouped themselves about her and, mustering what little English they knew, proceeded to lecture her. "You are not an American, you are a British subject. Woman, obey your husband," they chorused. Even though she had proved that she was an American in every sense, except in the eyes of international law, Mrs. Boyd was in danger of being interned as a British subject, until a well-known German woman volunteered to stand responsible for her conduct until she could leave the country.

The High Cost of Living

By Elizabeth J. Hauser

THE reason the vote in men's hands has not done more good is that it has not been used with the understanding mind. It will be as useless in women's hands unless it is accompanied by understanding.

Nobody wants to have good done to him, except the grafter and the beggar. Normal, upstanding men and women want health and wealth as natural conditions of life. They do not want them "by the grace" of anything or anybody, and it irritates them to talk to them about the government *being good* to them or *doing good* to them. They think of the government as something separate and apart from themselves, and that's where they make their mistake. Let them rather think of themselves as the government, and let them begin (men and women both voting, of course) to address themselves to solving the problems which make life so difficult today.

What makes life difficult? Primarily, its physical sustenance. Food, lodging, fuel, clothing—these are necessities, and they are hard to get—that is, hard for upwards of ninety per cent. It is precisely because the other ten per cent do not experience the difficulties of the ninety that we are in this peculiar and well-nigh intolerable position: "The House of Have and the House of Want!"

WITH all due deference to the *Woman Citizen's* efforts to instruct women voters in what they ought to know, what every woman in New York state knows now (even the one who hasn't learned yet that she is a voter) is that a dollar doesn't go nearly as far towards filling a market basket as it used to, that coal is hard to get, that rent is much too high. Now, wouldn't it be well for the *Woman Citizen* to instruct her as to why these things are so, and let the details about primary elections and nominating conventions and such political machinery await a later day?

Why not tell the women what the state Legislatures and Congress could do (if they would) towards solving the high cost of living; get them to talking it over in their assemblies, and by and by communities will be enlightened enough to demand as legislative candidates men, or women, who understand the problem and its remedies. There are some men in Congress who understand this now, and as I read Miss Rankin's speeches I am convinced that she understands, and that more than anything else (in my opinion) qualifies her for her job.

IT isn't so difficult. We may all know about it, and we don't have to go to college or take a course in political economy, or even join the Socialists to learn about it. All we have to do is to read Frederic C. Howe's book on "The High Cost of Living." It is easy reading at that. Dr. Howe is a great teacher, and all the women voters in New York and the American Congress and some cabinet officers (I do not say ALL) ought to go to school to him.

"Oh, yes," cries the pessimistic one. "It's easy enough to tell what's wrong, but does he tell how to make it right?"

He does. In "The High Cost of Living" he maps out a simple, practical plan for reconstruction—not for fifty years from now—but for the present and we are overlooking a "best bet" when we fail to take advantage of it.

Democratic Ideals

THE recent magnificent vote of more than two to one in the lower house of Congress for the Federal Suffrage Amendment was not an accident. It came as the culmination of the labors and sacrifices of many thousands of women, extending over a long series of years.

One of the most earnest and devoted of these workers is commemorated in "Democratic Ideals," the life of Mrs. Clara B. Colby, by the Rev. Olympia Brown.*

A granddaughter of the distinguished English naturalist and engraver, Thomas Bewick, Clara Bewick grew up in a pioneer district of Wisconsin, where schools were few and poor, but she read insatiably. Her brilliancy and determination as a normal school student helped to open the University of Wisconsin to women, and during her course there she was a leader in all the struggles to secure the girls equal rights. She was an omnivorous student, a power in the literary society, and an able debater. She was valedictorian of the class of 1869, the first class that included women graduates. Miss Ellen C. Sabin, President of Milwaukee Downer College, who was at the university with her, writes: "Her intellectual enthusiasm was surpassed only by her generous passion to share with others whatever she had of good."

SHE taught History and Latin for some years in the University of Wisconsin. After her marriage she removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, where she organized the free public library in 1873. She was converted to woman suffrage by Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell of Iowa, another devoted worker for the cause, and from that time on she was active in promoting it. When a constitutional amendment for suffrage was submitted in Nebraska, in 1882, she managed the part of the campaign carried on by the National Association, helped to organize a state society auxiliary to the National, and was its president for sixteen years. (In Nebraska, as in many other states, there were then two state organizations, auxiliary to the National and the American Woman Suffrage Associations, respectively.)

In 1883 she started the *Woman's Tribune*, and continued to edit it for twenty-five years. It was an able paper and in addition to advocating equal suffrage, it contained interesting material on many other subjects, and much beautiful poetry, of which Mrs. Colby was very fond. She brought out a daily edition of the *Tribune* during the week of the great International Council of Women at Washington, D. C., in 1888, with full reports of the addresses—a really remarkable achievement, and highly appreciated. From 1888 to 1904, she published the *Tribune* in Washington.

MRS. BROWN says: "At a constant financial loss, Mrs. Colby carried on her paper in a manner that was absolutely heroic. Unable to pay for printing, she learned to set type, and often was at once editor and compositor, sometimes even running the press. For a time she had her own little outfit in the basement of her house in Washington, where she did everything, from writing the editorials to folding and mailing with her own hands. Often, when subscriptions were slow in coming, she was obliged to wait for days in order to get the money to pay the expense of mailing, but amid all she was courageous and optimistic."

"On the union of the National Association with the American in 1889, the *Woman's Journal* was adopted as the suffrage organ to the exclusion of the Tribune." This is an error. The *Journal* had been the organ of the American Association, the *Tribune* that of the National. When the two societies united, it was thought that it would not be fair to make either the organ, so the two papers were left to be carried on by their editors without official backing. The *Journal* did not become the organ of the National American until many years later.

In 1904 Mrs. Colby moved her paper to Portland, Oregon, and in 1909 she was finally obliged to discontinue it. But it had made a long and noteworthy record in reform journalism.

Mrs. Colby wrote and lectured extensively on many topics, traveled in England and elsewhere, was officially appointed war correspondent during the Spanish War (said to be the first woman to be so recognized), and took an active part in the Federal Suffrage Association.

HER kindness of heart was unbounded. Mrs. Ida H. Harper says: "I knew Mrs. Colby for twenty years, and I never heard her make an unkind criticism of a fellow worker." During her last winter in Washington, in 1916, there was an epidemic of grippe. Untiringly she nursed the other tenants in the house where she lived until she herself came down with pneumonia. They all bade her good-bye with tears when she left for the West for the last time. She never recovered her strength, and died the following September.

The book contains many other interesting particulars about Mrs. Colby, with letters from prominent persons who knew her, a list of her writings, one of her lectures, and an account of the Federal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Colby suffered great sorrows, but she was always brave, buoyant and uncomplaining. In the Call for the thirty-second Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which she wrote in 1900, she said:

"The way up the heights of woman's advancement has been long and steep, but it has not been dreary. The consciousness of giving the world a forward movement along the path of liberty is the highest reward that is vouchsafed to human effort." A. S. B.

The book can be had at National Suffrage headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, for fifty cents.

* Published by the Federal Association, Washington, D. C.

A Neighborly Village

FINDON is the first village in England to be guided entirely by women, says a dispatch from that country. A women's village council has been set up and such questions as housing, infant welfare and education are matters discussed. Neighborliness is encouraged in the village by the council and the village officials.

Suffrage Sentiment in Ohio

THE contents of a random bundle of newspaper clippings received as part of the day's work at the headquarters of the Ohio State Suffrage Association indicates the tremendous newspaper sentiment back of the campaign for the speedy passage of the Federal Amendment. Forty-eight of these clippings were from papers supporting the Federal Amendment, four were non-committal or neutral and only two were from papers opposed to the Amendment. What is true in Ohio is true in many other states in which a canvass has been made of the newspapers, as regards their attitude towards the Amendment. The main opposition to suffrage in Ohio is centered in Cincinnatti.

Another straw which shows which way popular opinion is blowing in Ohio is the action of the Democratic organization of Franklin County, Ohio, endorsing the Federal Amendment in the following resolutions:

"Resolved: That the Franklin County Democratic executive committee in meeting assembled views with much pleasure and satisfaction the patriotic service now being made by the women of the United States and of this community in upholding the cause of democracy throughout the world, for which the United States is giving its best sons in a world war. These brave soldiers are not only fighting for themselves but for our men and women at home and abroad. The humanitarian purpose of this war, upon the part of the Allies, is in keeping with the noble impulses of our women, their hopes and desires. We have arrived at the conclusion that universal suffrage is but another step in the direction of a world's democracy, and that the United States, to be consistent in its position of leading the world for the cause of humanity, should submit a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage."

In Honor of Miss Anthony

IN honor of the birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was "at home" Friday afternoon, February 15. "This is her birthday—may it be an inspiration to you and me," ran the invitation. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Association; Mrs. Stella S. Jannotta, president of the Chicago political Equality League, and Mrs. James Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, were among the speakers on the program. Short talks were also given by prominent suffragists, a number of whom knew Miss Anthony personally.

Not Limited to Nine Cents

IN the recent account given in the *Woman Citizen* of the Peabody school soup experiment, it was stated that a child delivering two or more quarts three times a week earns nine cents a week. It should have added "from each customer." If the child takes two or more quarts of soup to two customers three times a week, he will earn 18 cents per week, 36 cents per fortnight. With his first 18 cents he can buy a soup ticket for 10 meals—which will cover the 10 schools days of the two weeks—and he will have the second week's 18 cents left to use for anything else. A. S. B.

Conductor and Non-Conductor

MRS. ELIZABETH HEENAN at your service—and that of the public—is conductor 2534, of the New York Railways, and she runs a "hobble-skirt," alias "gondola," alias Broadway-Amsterdam surface car, from Houston to 125th street west.

Mrs. Heenan is several things besides a conductor. She is a widow and the mother of three children in private life, but in her public capacity she is also the president of the Armitage House Mothers' Club, which meets every Wednesday night in its club room on East 121st street.

It was in her capacity as presiding officer that the *Woman Citizen's* reporter met Mrs. Heenan for the first time, and at the dramatic moment when Mrs. Heenan was about to announce to her fellow members that she had joined the ranks of the second battle line, that of women serving in men's places in industry. According to the statisticians Mrs. Heenan is one of forty women employed on one railway, but according to East 121st street and the Mothers' Club the other 39 women don't count.

The president's gavel still lay untouched upon the table-top which would presently turn over and become the back of a settee to be shoved into a corner when the dancing began.

MRS. HEENAN'S is a vigorous personality. There is nothing undecided about her tall, firm figure and her comely face with its rather tired eyes.

Tired eyes they are—for seven years of keeping the home going for three children mark tired lines on any widowed mother's face.

"I thought I might as well tell you myself," said the president, after she had announced her new dignity, and then the Mothers' Club rose to its acquired status with something like one accord. Before this they had all been on a par as it were, comrades in the problems of coal and shoes and how best to manage "himself" when he came home late or lost his job. The war had brought some new things of late, hard to bear, separations and prideful sorrowings over boys at the front, but here was their own club president one of the new women running a street car, and here they were harboring a pioneer in their midst. "And her wearing a uniform and a man's cap with a number on it."

A SUDDEN and awful thought concerning the uniform struck one member and she whispered loudly. "Can they see your shape in it?" "Sure, they can see me shape," stoutly answered Conductor 2534—and a very good shape it was. But the neighbor shook her head stubbornly. "I'd never go out in me shape," said she.

And just here conservatism and radicalism found their age-long impasse. The Mothers' Club was nonplussed until an opportunist found her voice. "The uniform is just like those things the swell society girls wear horseback, ain't it? I don't see why it is any worse than the tight skirts almost up to their knees that lots of women wear."

The club breathed less tensely. This seemed a modus vivendi at least. It was evident women must take men's work. The innovation had come home to them in the person of one of their neighbors. It was plainly to be seen she had to wear something and it couldn't be skirts, "getting off and on them cars quick."

Something new had come to stay in East 121st street. And the Mothers' Club pondered while it listened to the minutes of the last meeting and answered to the roll call with a paid down nickel.

But Elizabeth Heenan didn't ponder. She is of the type of women who take their hurdles with their eyes open. She had made up her mind when she marched to the car barns early in December that whatever came was to be all in the day's work. But she couldn't convey this to the other women. In so far she was a non-conductor. Such finalities are not attained by every one.

"I WEAR my skirt downtown over my knickers so as not to make folks stare. Then I take it off until I go home. As to the work: it's dirty and you get some insults and some bowkays. I showed me pass and flashed me badge on one man conductor going down to me work the other day, and he looked mad enough to eat me alive. But another one, who seemed unfriendly at first came along later and touched his cap as kind as you please. 'I beg your pardon, mum,' says he, 'I didn't get on to you just at first You're the first one of 'em I've seen; and I hope you like it and it's going good.' 'Sure it's good,' I says."

"And it is all right. What troubles I have don't come from the car employees but from the traveling public. They get fresh sometimes and it isn't always easy to keep your tongue still. One passenger the other day passed the box and paid his fare before he noticed he'd paid it to a woman. Then he scowled something fierce and says; 'Good Lord, I suppose women'll be running the universe next.' Well, perhaps he may come to be glad if they do. The men we work with are as square and kind as they can be. There's nothing hard but changing the register. That's heavy to lift.

"AND it is all right. We get 27 cents an hour and a 'swing' in the middle of the day to break the long runs from 6:45 in the morning to six at night. It's all right," she said, a little uneasily, "except laving the children. The woman across the way gives them lunch and they're off to school all day. But——. Well, what can a woman do these days!"

What can she? That's the story behind the story of women taking men's places in industry.

But the Mothers' Club laid aside its perplexities and was waltzing—no fox-trot or one-step—a genuine old, round and round waltz, of the type in vogue when they ceased going to dances and began staying at home to mind the children. And the problems of the new industrial day for women were forgotten in the strains of "Sweet Marie," "Comrades," and "Little Annie Rooney."

Buck Up!

By Rosalie Jonas

YOU po' ole Aunty! can't you quit
Yo' quar'lin', now de fight is fit?
I knows yo' bones is mighty so':
You got de "mis'ry," feelin' po'.
But what de use ter "shy de track,"
An' hist yer ears, an' "fill an' back"?
De Corngrist-men, an' Presi-dent
Done argify an' represent:
Dat dem dat got de mos' ter tote,
Dey bleege, by rights, ter have de Vote.
De folks dat skeered er actin' square
Is mos'ly dem ain't "pullin' fair":
So buck up! now de fight is fit,
Quit Sassin' er de Suffergit!

(Gently proffered to the New York Times. —Ed.)

Need Not Pay for Being Women

HUNTER COLLEGE, New York City, has just removed a sex barrier to women's higher education; women taking night courses in advanced studies leading to an A. B. degree may do so on the same financial basis as men in the College of the City of New York.

For thirty-five years the way of advanced knowledge has been open to women of the city free of cost in the daytime, but the woman qualifying for higher posts by studies at the end of a day's work has been met with the impediment of a prescribed fee. Under the new system of advanced evening work at Hunter, a wide range of subjects will be open to women with no financial hindrance.

The sessions offer courses in vocational guidance, psychology of children, a business series in commercial Spanish, and the application of higher mathematics to financial and industrial problems. There are thirteen technical subjects covered. Women eager for war service may have an opportunity to study wireless telegraphy, industrial bacteriology, French, or dietetics and first aid. Women voters may receive training in citizenship.

Any woman registering for a course not included in the Hunter curriculum will be referred to the College of the City of New York, which has promised to admit them on the same terms as men.

Feminism Comes to Dominica

A FEMINIST advance is one outcome of the American military occupation of Dominica. A vocational school to make Dominican women economically independent has been opened and several native born Dominican women have creditably passed rigid civil service examinations.

Press reports say that the successful candidates will hold important public positions, and that this is the first time women have ever been considered in the economic scheme of the republic.

New York also is catching step in the matter of vocational placement. Anna E. Boochever, assistant superintendent of the State Bureau of Employment, has been named to direct state vocational placement work. This is a new bureau opened by the agency, and its aim is the placing in the right kind of position young men and women just leaving school to enter business.

The Book Stall

More Civics Books *

CHARLES DE FOREST HOXIE'S *Civics for New York State* (American Book Company, 1916) has the virtue also of being applicable to all states, the appendix on New York being quite independent of the body of the book. For the New York voter, Hoxie is very compact and excellent for reference, and possesses such useful features as a digest of the New York State Constitution, political maps and diagrams of the state, the city of New York, and typical counties.

In spite of their detail, both Hoxie and Garner (*Government in the United States*, James W. Garner, American Book Co., 1916), like every civics book on the market, give scant notice to, or bury so deep in other details as to make inaccessible the practical information about the machinery of voting, elections and political organization, which every voter has to know in order to go about the business of voting intelligently.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP (Julia Richman and Mabel A. Wallach, American Book Co.) is of interest to those who are planning to teach civics to children or to immigrants who speak little English and know nothing of our institutions. It does not go into the subject of voting citizenship but defines citizens as "all the people, men, women and children, who live in any one place," and tells what services the city renders its inhabitants through its various departments. It is about fourth reader grade, is simple, clear and not too childish.

A text book that could be used by teachers to interest the adult American who is giving the subject attention for the first time is Guitteau's *Preparing for Citizenship*, which, supplemented and enlivened by additional information from the teacher's lectures, should give a fair, if rather thin groundwork.

Arthur Mayer Wolfson's *Outline for Review of Civics* (American Book Company, 1913), just as its title indicates, is well arranged for going over a field already covered.

WOMEN AND WAR WORK, by Helen Fraser, published by G. Arnold Shaw, a member of the University Lecturers' Association, and prefaced by President MacCracken of Vassar, is a detailed, yet broad history of how women have served England, during the war, and of how the service has benefited both England and her women. The table of contents shows the scope of the work which covers the whole field of women's labor and its several aspects. Physically, the book is easy to read. And so it is in style.

Each chapter is introduced by an appropriate quotation, and the feminist chuckles to find Kipling at the beginning of the chapter on Women and Munitions.

The book itself is one of the most meaningful chapters in the history of England and of civilization, and will be an indispensable source book for the historian of the future. To the men and women of America it is a text book, and should be on the desk of the head of every national committee, and of every cabinet officer, especially of those who see women's efforts as of chiefly reactive psychologic value.

* See issue of February 9.

WOMAN AND THE LAW

A new book written wholly in the interests of WOMEN

By Hon. William Fenton Myers, Surrogate of Montgomery County, N. Y., author of "Brief on Procedure in the Surrogate's Court"

Covers every legal subject in which women of the day are interested, personal and property. Also a part devoted entirely to the subject of CIVICS. Written in understandable language and interesting style

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CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Will lecture daily from Feb. 25 to March 2, at 3:30 P. M., for the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, 167 Tremont St., on "The World War and Its Effects on Women."

Monday, "*Mother Service*"; Tuesday, "*Industry and Women*"; Wednesday, "*Food Service*"; Thursday, "*Citizenship*"; Friday, "*World Service*"; Saturday, "*Our Losses and Our Gains.*"

Course ticket, $3; single lecture, 75 cents. Apply at 167 Tremont St. Telephone 6301 Beach.

Woman Police Sergeant

(*Continued from page 248*)

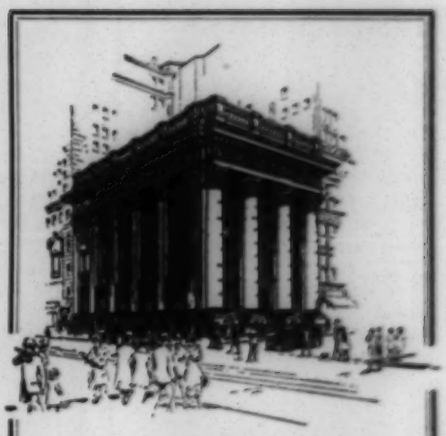
for about two years as matrons with a salary of $60.

Mrs. Catherine Fertig, who has been director of Neighborhood House, a St. Louis settlement, for several years, has been appointed police woman sergeant and will have complete charge of police women work.

The Joint Conference of Suffrage Leagues is a delegate body of four members from the Equal Suffrage League, four from the Business Women's Suffrage League and four from the Wage Earners' Suffrage League. Meetings are held every Thursday evening for discussion of local suffrage matters and for investigation and study of municipal problems, with a view to correcting defects.

Other organizations that co-operated in the effort to establish the police women system were the Consumers' League, the Juvenile Court, the Social Service Department of Washington University, the Women's Committee of the Civic League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Queen's Daughters.

In addition to the effort to organize the system of police women in the city, the Conference has taken action, protesting against the employment of young girls in messenger service. A resolution has been sent to the Postal Telegraph Company of St. Louis urging them to discontinue this policy. The Conference is also carrying on propaganda for equal-pay-for-equal-work for women.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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Where Is Your State?

THE Circulation Department suspends itself in the midst of frantic correspondence to clamoring chairmen and co-operating subscribers, and, poised upon the left hind leg of an office chair, prepares to address the world at large.

The *Woman Citizen* is beyond all possible doubt the most appreciated magazine published in the United States. We are appreciated in sheafs of letters every day in the week. Hundreds of subscribers "cannot live without the *Woman Citizen*," dozens more "prefer it to any other magazine" and still others "wish that every woman might have this splendid paper."

It would be folly to deny that we enjoy reading these tributes. We suppose that no magazine was ever yet published that did not aim primarily, in however outlandish a fashion, to please its readers. And yet, after all and after all and be that as it may—we *are* thinking of higher things. And high thoughts will somehow stray into a minor key.

> "There was a pig that sat alone
> Beside a ruined pump.
> By day and night he made his moan,
> It would have stirred a heart of stone
> To see him wring his hoofs and groan
> Because he could not jump."

Not that we care to appear piggish! Nor to speak slightingly of our mise-en-scene. The point, O highly appreciative reader, lies in the reference to our hoofs and your heart.

We cannot believe that anything about you is really and truly made of stone. But this much we do know. Without the material help of each and every one of you, we never can jump our circulation up to 100,000 new subscribers in 1918. What does this mean? It means

> don't send us good wishes only—send
> us the possibility of realizing them;
> don't send us appreciations only—send
> us subscriptions.

If each one of our present subscribers would corral three new ones before June 1st, there would be no question about our passing the 100,000 mark at the end of the year.

We will credit any subscriptions you send in to whatever state or local league you designate.

The Universal Franchise League of South Dakota is sending the *Woman Citizen* to the editors of 222 local newspapers.

WE intend to work diligently to secure a subscription from every avowed suffragist (man or woman) in Louisiana. As Chairman of Publicity, I attend every ward meeting, two or three weekly, to solicit subscriptions. In this way, I hope to enroll every available subscriber in New Orleans and to follow up the parish organizations as our State Organizer proceeds. Our legislature meets in May and we are lining up every influence to meet the situation then.—MRS. SHERARD BRISBANE.

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. S. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham.

The difference between being a subscriber to the *Woman Citizen* and being a weekly purchaser will be just the difference between $1.00 and $5.20 after March 2.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Co-operating Subscribers who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

At Suffrage House

WHEN Susan B. Anthony's birthday was celebrated at the Suffrage House, in Washington, about 500 of Washington's prominent men and women gathered to honor the great leader and to greet Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the ex-President, and dean of Bryn Mawr College. Miss Taft, who gave an informal talk on the general subject of Susan B. Anthony's work for higher education of women, declared herself more a suffragist than ever because she believed women's voting strength is needed as a war measure. "I think it is more important to win the war than to win suffrage for women," said Miss Taft, "but because I believe women cannot give their fullest service to the Government without the vote, I think they should be given the vote now, as a war measure."

As showing the early opposition to women's admission to colleges, Miss Taft cited the fact that when Miss Anthony gave $2,000 for the purpose of opening Rochester University to women, she made the gift through a man sympathiser, "in order that the money might not bear the taint of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Catt, who is now in Washington to see the Federal Amendment through the Senate, and was present at the tea, read the following telegram from Dr. Shaw and Miss Lucy Anthony, who are at Florence Villa, Florida, for a brief rest:

"Thanks and affectionate regards to the Household of Faith. Please convey to Miss Taft and the assembled guests on the occasion of Miss Anthony's birthday our congratulations on the near fulfillment of her prophecy that political freedom would come to the women of the United States in nineteen twenty."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was the honor guest at the tea Wednesday, at Suffrage House, 1626 Rhode Island avenue. Mrs. Hugh Wallace, assisted by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and other members of the hostess committee of which she is chairman, received. At the tea table were Mrs. John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; Mrs. Mary H. Schluter, of Texas, and Mrs. Key Pittman, of Nevada. They were assisted by Miss Hardwick, Mrs. Middleton Beaman and Miss Celeste Childs.

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Credit Due

PHOTOGRAPHS of Miss Hilda Loines, the new chairman of the Food Production Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which were used to illustrate the story, "Take Your Town Off the Market" in the WOMAN CITIZEN *of February 9, were made by Alice Boughton, 2 East 23d Street, New York.*

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

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It records woman's political history in the making.

It is the only magazine that concerns itself exclusively with women's political position to-day.

Its reports are accurate and reliable.

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The WOMAN CITIZEN

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